

TO MAINE SUBSCRIBERS.
We are receiving complaints that some party is fraudulently soliciting subscriptions to THE GLOBE in Maine. We beg to say that we have no travelling agent in Maine, and to caution Maine subscribers against paying money to any one but THE GLOBE agent resident in their town.

HOW TO BE A GLOBE AGENT.
In every town where there is no GLOBE agent we desire the services of a young man or boy to canvass the town at once and generally to look after the interests of THE WEEKLY GLOBE in his place. Also, in every town where there are only two or three subscribers, we desire a new GLOBE agent, because it is evident that the old GLOBE agent is not doing his duty by sending so small a club. Every town agent of THE GLOBE can solicit subscriptions without interference with his regular business. Poster and sample copies free upon application.

HAVE YOU RENEWED?
Please examine the date on your Weekly, and renew at once, in order to prevent the loss of any instalment of the new story, "Making a Man of Himself." We cannot promise in future to furnish back numbers of any story. The only way to secure every number of the Globe is to renew your subscription several weeks before it expires. Another powerful story will begin shortly. Renew now. Renew now. Renew now.

In the formation of clubs the town club agent may include renewals as well as new names, and may send in one or more names at a time, as convenient.

Read "A Hard Times Offer" on the eighth page.

GLADSTONE talks while KOMAROFF droops.

It looks as though England's power of absorbing and assimilating Russian insults was unlimited. JOHN BULL is talking with some one of his size this time.

One WOLSELEY is about to depart from Egypt, a sadder if not a wiser man. Now we think of it, it is this the same individual that said ULYSSES S. GRANT was not a general? If WOLSELEY is a general then GRANT is not.

BARTHOLOMEW has sent a very appreciative letter to the New York World, thanking it for its noble efforts in raising funds for the pedestal of the statue of Liberty. New Englanders who have not already done so should send a contribution to that paper in aid of the work.

Of course we all believe General KOMAROFF when he says he did not intend to get into his last fight on the banks of the Kuskik. It was a very fortunate accident, just the same, and it makes England sadder. "Didn't mean to, but glad of it," is KOMAROFF's motto.

Hundreds and hundreds of letters are received daily by the government at Washington from Republican officeholders beseeching to be retained. Of all the snivelling, begging, whining party men that ever shouted for the old flag and an appropriation, those distinguished members of the G. O. P. who threatened most loudly last fall to move out of the country in case of Democratic success easily take first prize.

Mr. HYNDMAN, the well-known English Socialist, recommends the British workmen to the voluntary force of the country. Amid an overwhelming fear feeling this might be taken as a piece of patriotism, or Russo-phobia, for that is patriotism in England today. But Mr. HYNDMAN knows better. He thinks if they join the volunteers, the British unemployed workmen can fight the privileged classes who refuse them work, or permit them to starve for lack of employment.

General MIDDLETON informs the RIEL insurgents that he will thrust them today if they do not get out of the way. A certain other British officer, Major PITCAIRN, made an observation of similar purport to a little band of Americans out here in Lexington, one lovely April morning some years ago. "Disperse, ye rebels, disperse!" roared the major. The dispersing took place, but the other fellows did it. The British made capital time on the return from Concord to Boston that day. Possibly, MIDDLETON's force will adopt similar tactics now.

It is a significant comment on the morality of London life that a "Society for the Suppression of the Continental Traffic in English Girls" should have its hands full of prosecutions against offenders of the class it aims to suppress. The creature who ran the houses and conducted the exportation business boasted of his aristocratic connections, and claimed that the king of the Belgians was one of her customers, and members of the London police her obedient servants. The London papers call for a "dramatic punishment" of the officials if it is not given.

Thanks to the noble and untiring efforts of Hon. S. C. Cox, aided, of course, by his fellow-congressmen, our life-saving stations are much better manned and equipped and are more effective today than ever before. The recent wreck of the schooner Arthur Burton has demonstrated that at least one of the stations on our coast—No. 25—is not set up at all. Boats at such places should always be in perfect shape and in readiness to launch at a moment's notice. The discovery was timely, however, and may bring about a general reform without having to regret the loss of human life before it is accomplished.

Some specimens of the John Bull type of farmers have recently been made the subjects of an object lesson in democracy, which is calculated to do them and their class much good. At the election of a village school board in Normandy, the agricultural laborers voted for one of their number, who with three "master farmers" were chosen as the school board for three years. But an unexpected difficulty occurred in organization. The three farmers refused to sit at the same board with their social inferior, SAMUEL JEBB, and they consequently resigned, leaving JEBB in possession. The facts were communicated to the education commissioners; the laborer was directed to select three associates in place of the resigners. He thereupon called a meeting, and three more agricultural laborers

were elected. The retiring farmers will for three years, therefore, have the pleasure of being "bossed" by a school board composed of men who will, there is no doubt, enter upon their duties with a more lively sense of the educational needs of the district than of necessity for economy, and the little diversion of the Normanby farmers is likely to cost them dear.

CHOLERA AND DIET.
The London Lancet has lately been publishing a series of articles on Asiatic cholera from the pen of the celebrated German physician, Dr. MAX VON PETTERKOFER, who probably knows more about the disease and has had more experience with it than any other living person. From the doctor's view of the case he is inclined to think that while cordons and disinfection of suspected articles may be useful in hindering the progress of the scourge, he places his chief reliance on the use of quinine and other antiseptic and sanitary measures. In support of his belief he gives many examples, the most marked of which is the history of the plague in England. At the first visit of cholera in 1849, there were 53,237 deaths; in 1854 there were 29,097; 18,064, 14,378; and in the scourge raging on the continent in 1872-4 and again last year it gained no foothold in England. These splendid results, he claims, were derived solely from more perfect drainage and ventilation in the cities.

Such results from such methods are full of interest to us in America, telling us how to proceed, and assuring us that we can avoid the terror if we do our duty. It is always a good plan to be clean for decency's sake; and when cleanliness is an assurance of life and health, the inducement should be enough to stimulate us all. Will America profit by the lesson taught in England?

THE TREATY OF PARIS.
The treaty of Paris, so-called, drawn up between Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia and the Ottoman Porte, and signed March 30, 1856, the Black sea was neutralized and opened to the commerce of the world, but flags of war were interdicted, with the exception that Russia and Turkey might each keep a certain small naval force there. Neither power was permitted to maintain naval arsenals on the coast of the sea. In accordance with the permission given by the treaty Russia and Turkey allowed each other to maintain six war steam vessels of not over 800 tons, and four light war steamers, or sailing vessels, of not over 200 tons burden each.

After a few years Russia became dissatisfied with the restrictions placed by this treaty over her sovereignty in the Black sea, and in 1870 gave notice to the other nations which had signed the treaty that she would no longer be bound by the restrictions. The czar found the conditions of the treaty too humiliating to permit longer endurance. Accordingly a conference was called, and at London, March 13, 1871, important modifications were agreed to. In place of the obnoxious articles the following was substituted:

The principle of the closure of the straits of Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, established by the special convention of March 30, 1856, is maintained, with the right, on the part of his imperial majesty the Sultan, of opening said straits in case of need to ships of war of friendly and allied powers, in case the Sultan should find it necessary in order to secure the tranquillity of the Black sea.

By this treaty, while Russia secured the right to maintain a navy of any size she chose on the Black sea, Turkey also secured the right to permit the war vessels of any power friendly to her and hostile to Russia to pass through the straits and attack the Russian ports. Hence, Turkey, in case of war between Russia and England, will possess a tremendous discretion. She may, or may not, shut out British war vessels, as she chooses. If she remains perfectly neutral, of course Russia would be a great gainer, as England would be unable to give any trouble from that side. That England has some fears of this result is indicated by the almost menacing utterances from a portion of the London press. Each side is well aware of the importance, just at present, of either flattering or frightening the Sick Man into compliance with their wishes, and the provisions of the treaty of Paris assume the utmost importance.

CROWDED TENEMENTS.
Tenement house fires, of which there have been but few in this city, seem to be unusually plenty in New York. Early Sunday morning seven persons were killed and twice that number seriously injured by a blaze in a big building on First avenue. It was past midnight and most of the inmates were asleep when the trouble was discovered. In spite of this disadvantage a lodger gave the alarm before the flames had cut off a retreat, and all the lodgers would no doubt have escaped uninjured if the staircases had been wide enough to allow two or three persons to go down abreast. As it was they made a mad rush for the ground floor, located and fell over and fell over another in the wildest confusion. The strong and lucky came out with little damage, and the feeble either perished or were badly hurt.

It takes lawmen a long time to find out that all human beings are entitled to protection. We build colleges and hospitals and churches; our cities fill up with a busy population and tenement houses are erected, and no man except the owner, whose only interest is to get the most profit out of the least space, seems to have any care for the welfare of the inmates. This practice goes on until our cities are full of great towering racks that swarm with men, women and children, who live and eat and sleep in narrow cramped quarters, away from the fresh air and the chimney tops. At the end of the building is provided with latrines, one of whom generally acts as night watchman. A few years pass by, and matters move on so evenly that the watchman grows lazy, or is discharged on the plea of economy. The owner has no signs of fire or trouble, and thinks there will be none. Resting contented with a belief so accommodating to his pocket-book, some night a fire breaks out and a dozen or more of his lodgers are burned to death.

Insurance companies come promptly forward and pay for the damage to the building; but there is no pay and no atoning for the loss of life. "An unforeseen accident," say the men who investigate the disaster, and the building is left to the endowment of the owner repairs the building and fills it up with new candidates for combustion. The events in an "accident," and is not "unforeseen" in a majority of cases. It is simply the result of careless legislation and fire insurance.

careless inspection. Take any hall in the land that is capable of holding 400 people, and if it has not wider stair cases than a majority of the tenement houses, holding the same number, there will be the greatest hue and cry ever heard. Yet the people who go to halls and theatres are much better able to make a rapid exit than women and children who are awakened from sleep at midnight in dark rooms four or five stories from the street.

There are a great many things connected with the tenement house system that are not only wrong but criminal, and they will never be remedied until the people wake up and demand a reform. How many more examples are wanted before the desired end will be accomplished?

RUSSIA'S DEFIANCE.
Nothing more startling has occurred in the annals of modern history than the defiant attitude which Russia has all at once assumed. It has made a complete change in the aspect of the Afghan question, and literally "set the world in an uproar." For calm and dignified defiance the czar's conduct during the past week is a masterpiece of statescraft. Our reports of the trouble have, of course, been more or less colored by coming mainly through English channels; but, taking the British version of the affair in its most radical form, and no fair man can say that England has not been playing a big game of bluff all along.

Take the English papers for the past two months as authority, and Russia has committed at least three breaches of trust, any one of which is sufficient to involve her in a bloody war. Early in March General KOMAROFF quietly marched beyond Merv, and held the ground in the name of Russia. About March 16 negotiations between Earl GRANVILLE and Russia resulted in an agreement that Russia should not advance over the Afghan frontier unless the Ameer's forces attacked the czar's troops. The rejoicing over Russia's back-down at its height in London when tidings of the battle of March 30 came, and everybody said that ALEXANDER must either make a humble apology, or fight, and do it right away, too. Burning with indignation and cheered on by a howling mob of Russo-phobes, Parliament met Tuesday night and Mr. GRANVILLE made the effort of his life. The speech was of wondrous length and brilliancy; it was also a marvel of duplicity. He told his colleagues of England's ancient glory and his desire to win peace if he could do so and preserve the nation's honor, and the Commons cheered; he spoke of "our trusted ally" the Ameer, in tones of loving protection, and they cheered again; he then asked for a loan of money to be used in getting WOLSELEY out of the desert, and to be employed in defending the Afghan frontier if necessary, and he got it amid deafening howls of delight.

All this happened in London. Loyal "hearts of oak" responded to the premier's magic touch, and when Parliament adjourned that evening the czar was bowing in dust and ashes. When GLADSTONE's rhetorical manifesto had been made known in St. Petersburg the Russian troops were no good in prolonging it. He will die and put an end to the terrible nightmare.

Fortunately for us all only a very few do work at this way. By far the larger number go to work at anything they can find and conquer despondency in work, and by doing so work means to pay their debts and become useful citizens. But this period of gloom comes to every college graduate who must work for a living. Happy is the young man who has manhood to face it. He is a thousand times more of a man than the one who continues to whine and borrow. This continual begging is very unpleasant to him, and he can see no good in prolonging it. He will die and put an end to the terrible nightmare.

party will fight for and stand by him. The more of such appointments the better, and the more our Republican friends write and twist the better.

This is a Democratic administration; Democracy will conduct it.

RUSSIA'S REAL OBJECT.
General BUTLER's famous remark on widows applies with considerable aptitude to Russia at the present time. She knows what she wants, and is by no means ashamed to ask for it. The late Russian General Skobelev, interpreting in advance the ultimate designs of Russia, had the merit of blunt military frankness in his declaration both of the desire of the Russian nation and the means whereby it would be obtained. That brave and skillful officer hoped to have the pleasure of leading a Russian force to India. SKOBELEV is dead, but his plans live, and the Russian officers who are prominent in the boundary dispute today are by no means unworthy to wear the cloak of the great military prophet of the Russian empire. What SKOBELEV wanted for Russia, or rather what Russia wants is Constantinople. To the ordinary reader an invasion of British India as a means to the end of securing the capital of the Turkish empire, and an outlet from the Black sea seems to be a roundabout method of accomplishing the object. It is only an illustration of the proverb that the longest way around is the nearest road.

McCLELLAN AND STANTON.
After waiting twenty-three years and enduring unfriendly criticism from many men who have now heartily ashamed of what they have said, General McCLELLAN contributes to the May Century his account of the peninsular campaign that terminated in our troops falling back from before Richmond early in July, 1862. To those who have made the march from Yorktown up the Chickahominy a close study the story is not new, and the interest which readers will take in the tale lies in the additional proof of Secretary STANTON's dictation. General McCLELLAN makes no rash charges against the autocratic secretary of war. On the contrary he simply gives instances of STANTON's intrigues, furnishing the dates on which the events occurred, and telling the result without unfavorable comment. The reader can hardly imagine that the story is told by a man who has been suffering from a wrong inflicted nearly a quarter of a century ago. There is not a bitter paragraph in the whole article.

Taking command of the army in July, 1861, General McCLELLAN found his relations with the departments at Washington of the pleasant kind until General CAMERON came out. With the advent of STANTON came plots and counterplots, intrigues and deception, that resulted in hindering McCLELLAN's movements, obstructing his plans, and reducing his army until it was impossible to win against the odds proffered by the enemy. During the "Seven Days," the great retreat, "the army of the Potomac consisted of 143 regiments of infantry, fifty-five batteries, and less than eight regiments of cavalry, all told. The eight regiments of cavalry, all told, the eight regiments of infantry, seventy-nine batteries and fourteen regiments of cavalry." When we remember that the Confederates were acting on the defensive, and the Union forces were the aggressors, the fact that General McCLELLAN brought his forces safely out of the conflict, and sustained a smaller loss than his opponent's more eloquently attests his great generalship more eloquently than any words of defence can do.

It takes time to bring out the real facts of history. Relying on this General McCLELLAN has let the mob rage and cry out against him without a complaint. Now that the fury is over and passions are stilled, he has given a simple history of facts, and in doing so has vindicated himself without saying a hard word against his enemies.

There is an apparent injustice in the case of Utah that needs reforming. Bishop WARD was arrested in Salt Lake City yesterday on the charge of having two wives, and the court fixed his bail at \$2500. Three weeks ago ANGUS CAMERON, who was alleged to have three wives, was arrested and his bail was also put at \$2500. Now, we have nothing to say about the amount which should be sufficient to hold a polygamist, but we do say that the man who is asked a uniformity of treatment. If \$2500 is enough to hold a man with two wives it seems reasonable that a man with three should furnish a larger sum. The idea of serving them all alike is as contrary to common sense as it is to arithmetic.

In Leicester, Eng., there was lately a big demonstration against vaccination, in which there were speeches by Mr. TERN, Colonel EARLE, Mr. and Mrs. GIBBS and a lot more. But the great event of the day was a procession with transparencies and bands that was miles in length, reaching "from the hall to the market place." The exact distance "from the hall to the market place" is unknown to us and we shall not attempt to estimate it, but we are willing to wager that the San Antonio road is not longer than the procession that was led by the one in Leicester, and there would be enough over there to fill the hall.

Artists who make their business to depict rural scenes would do well to pay more attention to details. Last week the delightful Judge came with a cut of a double-mould-bred plow that turned its furrows all on one side. It might do excellent work running between the rows to "pull up" potatoes, but as a plow it could be of no earthly use. This artistic freak was more than matched, however, by a number of Pack a short time ago, in which mosquitoes were represented with four wings each. This is too much for two wings. The addition is not only needless, but it establishes a dangerous precedent.

Some time ago General SWAIN of the United States Army was court-martialed and sentenced to be retired for one year on half pay. He thought the matter over for a while and concluded he had been treated unjustly, and asks for a new trial. As his retired half pay amounts to \$3000 a year, with nothing to do but sign checks for the money, his condition is not one for general commiseration, and we know of several people who would be glad to be retired on the same terms. It is evident that General SWAIN is not of a "retiring" disposition.

The good work of raising funds for the pedestal of the BARTHOLOMEW statue goes bravely on. Thanks to the New York World and a small army of contributors, Liberty is not to be denied the small privilege of a standing place in this land of her birth.

The fact that GEORGE DALLMEYER, a blonde and curly-headed resident of Chicago, should array himself in female

attire is not surprising. Several females of that city have a preference for male garments, especially for hats and ulsters. GEORGE evidently believes in male rights, and may be the apostle of a new dress reform that shall outdo OSCAR WILDE.

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Yale has a "knickerbocker club," all the members of which pledge themselves to wear knickerbockers till commencement. The cranks aren't all dead yet.

The Colorado saloon keeper is pleasantly called a "dispenser of human depression."

In England it is estimated that railway servants get \$1,500,000 a year in tips. There must be a great scarcity of Pullman cars in this country, for the average railway servant gets \$1,500 a year in tips.

A Northwick, Conn., man who has been worth \$75,000, and had lost every dollar in Wall street, was heard bitterly complaining Tuesday because he had not more money to invest in the market than he could strike it sure time yet.

Miss Murrell, better known as "Charles Egbert Craddock," has never yet had a manuscript rejected. Bret Harte is almost certainly the only American author who can say so much.

There are only three newspapers in Persia, and yet there are persons in this country who would like to start a paper in a town already supplied with half a dozen journals, instead of going to Persia to fill a long-felt want.

Two respectable girls out in Sacramento, Cal., who thought it would be fun to black themselves up as negroes, unfortunately got a crowd of white boys to follow them off. It acts like a dye on the skin, and chemists say it will wear off inside of a year. The girls are very much pleased with their joke.

A correspondent asks the following hard questions: Did you ever see a plank walk? Did you ever see a bed spring? Did you ever see an orange peel? Did you ever see a turkey stuffing? Did you ever see a turkey stuffing? Did you ever see a turkey stuffing?

If they want to "on to Herat" we shan't object. They shall deem it a violation of international law if they don't first tell us how to pronounce "Herat."

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Senator Edmunds says it would take him an hour to explain his views of the situation. It is singular how many views the Republicans have, and such useless views, too.

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That silly Louisiana senator who finds fault with the administration here, and who long under carpet-bag rule that he cannot appreciate square dealing.

The Wilton, Me. Record, gives away the fact that a correspondent of the Boston Journal has written a sensational article on the record of Eben F. Pillsbury, and adds jeocosely: "If Mr. Pillsbury ever got up in the night and kicked his grand-mother, we shall soon find it out; but if he never did, we shall never be informed of the truth." If this correspondent finds nothing against Mr. Pillsbury, the public will never know of it. The Wilton Record is a Republican paper, and the public opinion is reduced in their lack of political power.

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Providence wouldn't go from San Francisco to the Yosemite, and said "I would rather travel 1000 miles to see a great man than ten to see the best scenery." This explains why he came to America.

That silly Louisiana senator who finds fault with the administration here, and who long under carpet-bag rule that he cannot appreciate square dealing.

The Wilton, Me. Record, gives away the fact that a correspondent of the Boston Journal has written a sensational article on the record of Eben F. Pillsbury, and adds jeocosely: "If Mr. Pillsbury ever got up in the night and kicked his grand-mother, we shall soon find it out; but if he never did, we shall never be informed of the truth." If this correspondent finds nothing against Mr. Pillsbury, the public will never know of it. The Wilton Record is a Republican paper, and the public opinion is reduced in their lack of political power.

A Milford man advertises that "in connection with his candy and ice cream business, he has a good supply of chestnut and chestnut wood on sale. The 'connection' is hard to see, unless his wood is suitable for collins.

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attire is not surprising. Several females of that city have a preference for male garments, especially for hats and ulsters. GEORGE evidently believes in male rights, and may be the apostle of a new dress reform that shall outdo OSCAR WILDE.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.
If that New York purveyor of copyright ponderosities would write to General Komaroff to enquire about the cost of fiction to hurl at the suffering American public. This suggestion is not copyrighted.

The average maple sugar crop of Vermont about 6000 tons, but times are mighty hard when three times that amount is sold, "Warranted pure and fresh from the Green Mountain State."

Leviston Gazette: The papers report that Russia is in this country looking for American ships. Even war news has its humorous side.

Russell Sage is of the opinion that, operated by electricity, the elevated roads will carry off more than a million passengers than they now do, at less expense, and that the trains will be much more safe and manageable. A practical trial of the motors is being made within three weeks. The test between systems has narrowed down to the Dait and the Edison.

These are the days when the small boy rushes down the steps munching the tag and the mother, with a look of alarm, calls out other small boys quarter of a mile away, yells, with a shrillness that would shame the diabolical whistle of a steam yacht, "Sub out!"

Yale has a "knickerbocker club," all the members of which pledge themselves to wear knickerbockers till commencement. The cranks aren't all dead yet.

The Colorado saloon keeper is pleasantly called a "dispenser of human depression."

In England it is estimated that railway servants get \$1,500,000 a year in tips. There must be a great scarcity of Pullman cars in this country, for the average railway servant gets \$1,500 a year in tips.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Public Debt Statement for April.

Mr. Higgins on the Incompetency and Partisanship of Certain Men.

Appointments by the President—Other Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The public debt statement for April was prepared at the Treasury Department, and is published in both the old and new forms. Approved copies with all details will not, however, be ready for distribution until tomorrow.

According to the old form of statement, the reduction in the public debt during April amounted to \$5,404,596.38, while in the new form the amount of reduction is placed at \$4,847,330.71. This discrepancy, amounting to \$857,256.67, is due to the fact that in the new form two items, accrued and unpaid April interest on Pacific railroad bonds, amounting to \$298,037.56, and the amount of the increase during the month in fractional and minor coins, aggregating \$329,219.11, are treated, the first as liabilities and the latter as assets unavailable for debt reduction. In the old form the available cash in the treasury is shown to be \$15,516,043, and in the new form the "net cash balance on hand" is placed at \$23,957,121. The difference here is accounted for by adding to the "net cash balance" the new form, \$10,000,000 reserve held for the redemption of the notes, registered in the new form as a liability and about \$2,000,000 of fractional silver and minor coin, treated in the new form as assets unavailable for the reduction of the debt.

The treasury now holds \$125,000,000 in gold and silver certificates outstanding, against \$110,000,000 in gold and \$113,000,000 in silver and minor coin.

Customs receipts for April were \$14,640,907, about half a million more than in April, 1884. Internal revenue receipts, \$29,230,237, nearly a million less than in April, 1884. Receipts of the government from all sources for the ten months of the present fiscal year amount to \$286,000,000 for the corresponding ten months of the preceding year, while the expenditures for all purposes for the ten months of the preceding year were \$283,000,000. The corresponding ten months of the preceding year there has been a falling off in customs receipts of \$1,000,000, and in internal revenue receipts of nearly \$7,000,000.

REMOVING EX-SOLDIERS.

Mr. Higgins on the Incompetency and Partisanship of Certain Men.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Republican newspapers have been attacking Appointment Clerk Higgins of the Treasury Department, and charging him with an intention to remove the old soldiers now employed in the department as messengers, janitors, etc. Mr. Higgins denies that he has any such intentions. He says that if any ex-soldier is discharged, it will be because of incompetence, or because of neglect of duty, or because of some other cause that would make it necessary to remove him. He says that he would not remove a man who has served his country faithfully and well.

THROUGH THE ISTHMI.

Report on the Progress of M. de Lesseps' New Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—During the stay of the Federal fleet at Panama, officers of the vessels, acting under instructions from headquarters, visited the men who are now at work on M. de Lesseps' new canal, and have just returned with a report that the work is progressing very favorably. The first one of the U. S. S. Yantic, says that the average death rate among the men at work is one death a day. It is estimated that 40,000,000 cubic meters of earth will have to be removed by dredges, and in order to complete the work in the allotted time of two years, it will be necessary to employ 10,000 men, and not over twenty can be employed at a time. The work is being done by dredges, and there are nearly 10,000 meters of stone to be taken out. In order to do this by hand it would take the work of 120 excavators all the time, and there are but five of these at the place. M. de Lesseps claims that he has 20,000 men engaged, but Lieutenant Winslow says that 15,000 is the outside limit. The original estimate for the cost of the canal was \$120,000,000. From present indications it will exceed this by \$100,000,000.

Three Ages Sisters.

SPRINGFIELD, April 30.—Three sisters, who had not been together before for thirteen years, met today at the house of Mrs. Ocran Dickinson on South Main street. They were Mrs. Sarah Chandler, aged 82, Mrs. John Dickinson, aged 72, and Mrs. John Kibben, who is 82 years old. Mrs. Chandler is the widow of John Chandler, who for many years worked in the cotton mill at Lowell. Mrs. Dickinson is the widow of John Dickinson, who was one of the founders of the Lowell mill. Mrs. Kibben is the widow of John Kibben, who was a member of the Lowell mill. They all seem to be in excellent health.

She Loved Jim the Best.

MONTREAL, May 1.—Camille Henrie, who supported Mrs. Langtry on her first appearance in America, and has been living lately with her husband, N. Henrie, near Compagnie, has been arrested by the police. She is charged with the murder of her husband. She is now in prison, and will be tried next week.

The Pittsford Hog Cholera Cases.

PITTSFORD, May 2.—The State commissioners on contagious diseases among domestic animals, Prof. J. W. Stockbridge, Dr. E. F. Thayer and H. W. Jordan, visited Pittsford yesterday, and with Dr. Brackin made a thorough examination of the hog cholera cases. They found that the disease had been introduced from the West, and that it was now spreading rapidly. They advised the farmers to destroy the infected hogs, and to keep the others in quarantine.

A Baby With Four Tibs.

BRIDGEPORT, May 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Berioz of North Avenue have a little baby, four years old, who has four tibbs. The baby is now in the hospital, and the doctors are trying to find out how it came to be so. It is a very rare case, and the baby is now recovering.

Outlook for Window Glass.

PITTSFORD, April 30.—The outlook in the window glass trade is very gloomy. A number of factories are about to close, and many more are expected to close soon. The demand for window glass is falling off, and the price is falling. The manufacturers are trying to keep their factories open, but they are having a hard time.

APPOINTMENTS.

Council at Nagasaki, Japan.—List of Postmasters—National Bank Examiner.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The President today made the following appointments: Hon. John A. B. Eason, of South Carolina, chargé d'affaires at Paris; Hon. John A. B. Eason, of South Carolina, chargé d'affaires at Paris; Hon. John A. B. Eason, of South Carolina, chargé d'affaires at Paris.

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NEW YORK, April 30.—Saw in New York City at the close of April, the crops a little uncertain from frost and drought, was probable abroad and a market for our old wheat of last year—these conditions start and depress the market. The stock list has been greatly changed. New York Central and Lake Shore are probably the best indicators here, and the former has hardly touched 90 during the week and the latter is under 60. Still, the activity of this country is always greater than that of any other country. I crossed the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg last week, and there I saw, to my surprise, that the twenty miles of the new Reading and Vandalia railroad bridge. They had sprung up as if by magic, and made me believe that there would be another parallel railroad through Pennsylvania. At Shippensburg I think it was, or some place down the line, I saw a large crowd of Italian railroad laborers who had probably been working on the tunnels of that line. Now, an enterprise of this kind would attract the attention of the whole of Europe, where they only open a new railroad once in ten or fifteen years of any extent. The Pennsylvania railroad is almost universally considered the greatest concern in our country, because of its comprehensiveness, location, relation to great freights, and through markets. It has, it is said, a large number of men who have spent their lives in railroad occupation. Yet Pennsylvania State has a large number of men who have spent their lives in railroad occupation. In southern Pennsylvania the Allegheny mountains lie in parallel ridges, and do not wander in a zigzag as the Allegheny mountains do in the north. The Allegheny mountains are composed of a high and uncertain upland of the Allegheny mountains, and the Allegheny mountains are composed of a high and uncertain upland of the Allegheny mountains.

Awards for Rescuers at Sea.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The President today made the following appointments: Captain Franz of the German steamer Servia, for his services in rescuing the crew of the American ship, the British ship Don Enrique for rescuing the crew of the bark Albermarle, a gold watch and a certificate of appreciation from the President. The President also awarded a gold watch and a certificate of appreciation to the crew of the American ship, the British ship Don Enrique for rescuing the crew of the bark Albermarle.

Mrs. De Long's Pension.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Commissioner of Pensions, B. S. Paine, has granted a pension to Mrs. De Long, widow of the late Lieutenant Commander De Long of the Jeannette, entitled to a pension. The commissioner has granted a pension to Mrs. De Long, widow of the late Lieutenant Commander De Long of the Jeannette, entitled to a pension.

The President's Visitors.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Hon. Frank Jones, accompanied by Hon. Henry O. Kent, Hon. J. C. Moore, Hon. M. Eldridge and A. W. Sullivan, called on the President today. They were accompanied by Hon. Henry O. Kent, Hon. J. C. Moore, Hon. M. Eldridge and A. W. Sullivan.

Post Office Inspectors Removed.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following post office inspectors, whose resignations were asked for April 15, having failed to resign, were today removed by Postmaster-General Charles F. Smith. They were: George W. Smith, of Boston; E. C. Stevens, of Augusta, Me.; J. H. Livingston, of Chattanooga; George W. Porter and J. J. Hanna, of St. Louis.

Will Protect Santos.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Secretary Bayard has instructed Consul General Beach to notify Ecuador that this government will protect Julio R. Santos in his rights as an American citizen, and to demand his release if he is not freed.

MRS. MARY COOK'S FANTASY.

Alone for Over Two Weeks.

Bridgewater, May 1.—Four miles west of Bridgewater is the village of Shiloh, where dwells Mary Cook. Mrs. Cook is 45 years old. Prior to August, 1884, she was perfectly healthy and tipped the scales at 165 pounds. She was then taken ill, and has been in bed ever since. She has not seen a doctor, and has not taken any medicine. She has not eaten anything for over two weeks, and has not drunk anything for over two weeks. She has not slept for over two weeks, and has not moved for over two weeks. She has not spoken for over two weeks, and has not moved for over two weeks. She has not spoken for over two weeks, and has not moved for over two weeks.

TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

New Regions for Railroad Development.

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